

Who is calling the shots?

THE CARTER administration has just informed Saudi Arabia that it is turning down a major new arms request from the oil-producing giant.

Washington, which has been warning Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states of the "Soviet menace" ever since the invasion of Afghanistan, is now telling Riyadh it cannot have weapons to defend itself—presumably because President Carter does not want a slugging match with Israel and its supporters in Congress during an election year.

What is ironic about Washington's refusal is that Saudi Arabia fully believes in the Soviet threat to the Gulf. The kingdom's Minister of Petroleum, Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, said in Jeddah last week that the Soviet strategy is to subdue the Gulf states and capture them as satellites of Moscow in order to compensate for its growing need for foreign oil and its inability to continue exporting oil to its East European allies.

The Saudi argument is not that the Arab oil-producing states can stand up to the USSR in a military showdown, but that the Soviet Union will not approach the Gulf states directly. It will do so by proxy, which, according to Sheikh Yamani, means that the oil-producers "should strengthen themselves by all means and at all levels for the sake of their safety, stability and liberty."

Meanwhile, Mr. Begin has thoughtfully put forward his own alternative to allowing the Saudis to defend themselves. He suggested in an interview taped before he left Washington last week that the U.S. must now consider very seriously whether to station conventional forces in the Middle East to counter possible "Soviet expansionism."

This may not suit Mr. Carter at this time for domestic reasons, but it fits in beautifully with the "Carter doctrine" for the defence of the Middle East. Washington has already made deals for access to ports and airfields in Oman and Kenya, and is now negotiating a similar deal with Somalia.

But if it is to be Soviet intervention by proxy, Washington cannot commit its own forces to the battle without inviting Moscow to do the same, which would lead to a direct superpower confrontation. The most reasonable course of action is to arm Saudi Arabia so that it can defend itself.

President Carter must somehow find the strength to do what the strategic interests of the United States dictate. He must provide the leadership that Americans so sorely miss, and frankly tell Israel to butt out. This might cost him some votes, but who knows, it might gain him some. At least it would be a welcome change from the all too familiar pattern of mismanagement.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

AL RA'I: The people of the West Bank greeted the 32nd anniversary of the Zionist entity Monday with a general strike which covered Jerusalem and all other West Bank towns and villages. Mr. Begin, meanwhile, seized the opportunity to repeat his false claims of Israeli sovereignty over Jerusalem and to renew his determination to go ahead with the settlement drive.

The strike came as an expression of the resolute stand of the Palestinian people against oppression and aggression, and underscored their total rejection of the attempts being made to drag them into the local autonomy plan.

The anniversary of the Zionist entity's establishment means -- in moral terms -- the passing of another year during which the Palestinian tragedy was left hanging -- the tragedy that was aggravated in 1967 by the occupation of what remained of the land. It has developed into a complete denial of the Palestinians' right to self-determination in their land.

The conclusion that should be drawn from Israel's celebration of this anniversary and from the steadfastness of the people there under occupation is the one firm fact that building up the indigenous strength of the Arabs is the only way they can regain their rights and face the challenges that greet them both now and in the future.

AL DUSTOUR: The people of the occupied Arab territories confronted the anniversary of the establishment of the Zionist entity with a general strike and demonstration that symbolised the entire Arab nation's rejection of the Israeli occupation. Terrorism cannot attain its goal -- which is to make the masses in the occupied land bow down and stop resisting the pressure -- because even if they are unarmed, they are fortified with by right and justice, as they are confident that terrorism, conspiracy, Camp David and the settlement drive cannot determine the future of a people which has faith in its eternal right to its land.

While Israel has marked its anniversary by opening fire on the inhabitants of Dir Al Assal to prove its racism, brutality and the illegality of its presence in our occupied land, the bravery and heroism of the people of Dir Al Assal and of every individual in the occupied territories will turn every Palestinian into a thorn in the side of Zionism and its ambitions.

UNRWA's financial plight 'very serious'

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN, April 22 -- The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) is facing a "very serious" financial situation, UNRWA's director in Jordan, Mr. John Tanner told the Jordan Times tonight. He said the agency received no contributions last month to offset its current budget deficit of \$56 million.

Mr. Tanner said the agency requires at least \$15.5 million so it can continue its present educational services. Unless this sum is secured by June 13, he said, UNRWA must terminate the services of its teachers in the elemen-

tary and preparatory classes, effective Aug. 1 this year. This would take place in Jordan and Syria, but not in Lebanon and the occupied Arab territories.

Mr. Tanner said UNRWA Commissioner General Olof Rydbeck has toured Sweden, Britain, the United States and several Arab oil-producing countries to urge them to contribute to the agency. He has also appealed to members of the European Economic Community to make contributions. The commissioner general will soon visit Iraq for the same purpose.

On Sunday, Mr. Tanner met for over three hours with a delegation of UNRWA teachers and reviewed the seriousness of the financial crisis in which the agency finds itself.

Social Security covers 24,000 more workers starting in May

AMMAN, April 22 (JT) -- The Social Security Department will next month start implementing the second phase of a plan by which an additional 24,780 workers employed in 156 firms will benefit from the social security legislation enacted in 1978, the department's Director General, Mr. Farhi 'Ubeid, said today.

He said all private firms and financially independent semi-governmental institutions employing 50 or more people will join the social security scheme. In the first stage, which started on January 1, 1980, the employees of 20 companies -- 17 banks, the University of Jordan, the Jordan Insurance Company and the Jordan Cement Factories Company -- were covered in the scheme.

Mr. 'Ubeid hopes that by the end of this year nearly 75,000 more workers will be included in the scheme. These will include workmen employed by municipalities, daily paid workers in government departments and government employees who do not come under the grade classification system. In addition, he said, the department intends to apply the scheme to Jordanians employed abroad.

Mr. 'Ubeid described the first phase of the scheme as successful, and said that his department has despatched a number of its employees to Arab states to

benefit from their experience in this field. It has also invited foreign specialists to help apply the scheme in Jordan.

King Hussein attends special forces birthday celebration

AMMAN, April 22 (JNA) -- His Majesty King Hussein today attended celebrations held at the army's special forces headquarters on the anniversary of the forces' establishment. He delivered a brief speech to the troops on the occasion and watched exercises in hand-to-hand fighting and in the oriental martial art of Tae Kwon Do.

King Hussein also watched a mock raid in which a group of special forces troops jumped from helicopters and others performed the free fall jump from aeroplanes. The King, who was accompanied by the Prime Minister, Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf, the Commander-in-Chief of the Jordanian armed forces, Lt. Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker and senior army officers, later inspected an exhibition of arms and equipment used by the special forces and was briefed on various new training methods.

WHAT'S GOING ON

Sculpture Exhibition

The Jordan National Gallery presents an exhibition of sculpture by Samer Tabba. The gallery is open daily except on Tuesdays.

Stamps Exhibition

The French Cultural Centre, in cooperation with the Ministry of Telecommunications, presents an exhibition of Jordanian and French stamps. This exhibition is on display daily until April 27.

Photo-history Seminar

A seminar on old photographs, their preservation and use, will be held at 5:00 p.m. at the Department of Libraries, Documentation and National Archives, New Insurance building on Jabal Amman. Dr. Garney Gaim of the Harvard Semitic Museum will show a documentary film on the subject and lead a discussion with the public.

Art Exhibition

The Jordanian Artists' Association presents an exhibition of paintings, sculpture and ceramics by 45 Jordanian artists, most of whom are association members. The works are displayed at the association's centre in Jabal Luweibdeh (in a side street opposite the French Cultural Centre). The exhibition is open every day, including Friday, until April 30. Opening hours: 10:00 to 1:00 p.m. and 4:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m.

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Did the Arabs err in rejecting the 1939 White Paper?

By Norah Barger and Salwa Taber
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, April 22 -- The Arabs failed to take advantage of British "outright hostility" towards the Zionists during World War II -- this proposition was keenly debated today at the Third International Congress on the History of Bilad Al Sham (Greater Syria) which is focusing on Palestine.

Dr. Nabil Khoury of the University of Jordan said in the presentation of his paper that the White Paper of 1939 -- which stated for the first time that the British had no intention of forming a Jewish state in Palestine, outlawed the sale of land to Jews where Arabs were in danger of becoming landless, and limited migration of Jews so that they would form no more than one-third of the population of Palestine -- represented a British policy change towards the Zionists and was not simply a charade to appease the Arabs.

It was not a mere gesture as was commonly supposed by the Arabs, he said. It elicited opposition among Britons of all persuasions at first, but the "behaviour" of the Zionists, as perceived by mandate administrators, was a big factor in getting the white paper passed as well as in entrenching it despite initially shaky support.

It became evident in reports coming from mandate officers that the Nazis were collaborating in illegal Jewish immigration to Palestine to embarrass the British and possibly to introduce Gestapo agents in the area, Dr. Khoury added.

Furthermore, the fascist leanings of the Stern and Irgun gangs in their terrorism against the British and the Arabs, and official Jewish Agency involvement in terrorist activities, despite outward condemnation, had become obvious.

He concluded that even though many British leaders like Churchill remained Zionist at heart, the white paper was a response to a number of factors that put in doubt Zionist loyalty to Britain. No government could overlook that, he said. In rejecting the white paper, the Arabs failed to take advantage of growing British disavowal over Zionism. While Dr. Khoury criticised the Arabs' "negative attitude" towards the White Paper, he did not imply they should have necessarily accepted it.

A number of the participants argued that British policy had always been rigidly pro-Zionist. Dr. P.J. Vatikiotis from the University of London countered that as an imperial power, Britain's priorities changed due to global considerations. "There are no grand designs," he said, "decisions are made from day-to-day."

Dr. Ali Muhafathah, also from the University of Jordan, appeared to view Dr. Khoury's supporting evidence as not worthy of consideration and gave an eloquent and rhetorical speech denouncing the British Zionist attitude. Earlier in the day, he gave a paper on the Nazi attitude towards Palestine. Initially, he said, the Arabs had great expectations in the Third Reich, seen as a model of nationalism. They were hopeful of founding an alliance with Germany -- which they saw as expansionist only in Europe, not the Middle East -- against Britain. The Nazis, however, collaborated with the Zionists and actively encouraged Jewish migration to Palestine.

In a sometimes entertaining presentation, Dr. Derek Hopwood from St. Anthony's College at Oxford produced a new source

of evidence that in the last months of the British evacuation of Palestine Arab residents left their villages because of deliberate actions by the Irgun and Stern gangs. It was their policies of terror, he said, that made the Arabs panic and leave their homes, not the advice of Arab leaders as Zionists claim.

The evidence comes from a collection -- compiled by St. Anthony's College -- of letters, diaries, memoranda and other personal papers from British officials as well as ordinary British citizens such as teachers and doctors resident in Palestine during the mandate. These unofficial accounts tell of such things as schoolboys and tourists helping the British put down riots and policemen ignoring pleas about the untouchability of Arab women and finding large numbers of arms on them.

A paper which some participants termed "enlightening" defended the staunch opposition of Ottoman Sultan Abdul Hamid II to Jewish migration to Palestine. Dr. Ali Hasan Hagi of Hacettepe University pointed out a number of declarations that Abdul Hamid issued against the illegal purchase of lands there by Jews. The sultan also refused a plan presented by an English Jew to settle Jews in the Hail district on grounds that there was not enough land there. The reason was given in order not to anger the British, he said.

For humanitarian reasons, he told Theodor Herzl the Jews could emigrate anywhere in the Ottoman Empire except Palestine, where they could only enjoy access to their holy places. He added that the Turkish ambassadors to the United States and Germany and the Turkish foreign minister under Abdul Hamid in particular were engaged in anti-Zionist activities.

In response to a question, he said the Ottomans could not prevent illegal land purchases to Jews because of corruption. However, under Abdul Hamid, a director of the Registry of Landed Property in Palestine was fired for collaborating in illegal purchases and his successor given a higher salary to prevent corruption.

Dr. Kemal Karpat from the University of Wisconsin added that the land in Palestine sold to Jews from outside the empire under the Ottomans was less than 0.1 per cent and that although some illegal purchases of land were made through native Jews, the contribution of Jewish groups in the Ottoman Empire to Zionism was negligible. He also said that under Abdul Hamid's predecessor, Sultan Abdul Aziz, immigration to and settlement in the Ottoman Empire (which needed people) was refused to those with political motives when the designs of Russian Jews on Palestine became known. In 1882 any mass migration to Palestine by anyone was prohibited on grounds the land could support no more people, he added.

Dr. Rashid Khalidi, of the American University of Beirut, gave a well presented paper on "The Question of Zionism in the Arab Press 1908-1914". Dr. Khalidi surveyed eight newspapers of the time: Al Karmil, Al Ahrar, Al Mukattam, Al Mufid, Al Itihad Al-Uthmani, Lisan Al Hal, and Al Iqtisad.

A review of articles dealing with Zionism in these newspapers shows that, long before the Balfour Declaration, the Zionist movement was seen as dangerous by the editors and contributors to these newspapers and by a large part of their readership in Palestine, Bilad Al Sham, Cairo and Istanbul. There existed from 1911

a very well defined consciousness of the problem as a pan-Arab issue rather than a local Palestinian one, he said.

"By treating the Zionist movement as an extremely dangerous one," commented Dr. Khalidi, "the newspapers were striking a responsive chord, and saying things which people were ready to hear". Self-criticism was not absent from these newspapers which repeatedly deplored and warned against Arab sale of land, he said, adding that anti-Zionism grew alongside Arab nationalism. They both seemed to be closely related and intertwined.

Other themes recurring in the press at the time were a strong opposition to the laxity of the Ottoman central authorities in restraining the Zionist movement, protest against Zionist immigration and land-purchases, resentment at the self-imposed segregation of the immigrants, and a dissatisfaction with Arab disunity and the Arab impotence against Zionism, he said.

By implication, then, the papers called for more Arab unity and concerted action. But, remarks Dr. Khalidi, nowhere does he find a call for armed resistance or for the radical measures necessary to fight Zionism. "In the cold light of history, we know now that only armed resistance would have bred result. The fact that they perceived the danger and did nothing about it means that they were guilty of lack of leadership".

The paper was widely appreciated. Nonetheless, Dr. Muhafathah, accused both Al Karmil and Al Ahrar of having been subservient to the British and a tool in their hands. His first allegation he based on the activities of Najib Nassar (editor of Al Karmil in Haifa) in Palestine, which he called treacherous. His second point related to a fact mentioned by Dr. Khalidi, that Al Ahrar had run a number of "Zionist articles". Dr. Khalidi answered: "As for Najib Nassar's activities in Palestine, I have not studied them. As for his stand on the Zionist question and the policy of his newspaper, I have ample, supported evidence that it was undeniably anti-Zionist".

"Al Ahrar has never been financed by the British. It was financed by the French who did not support Zionism. Zionist articles published in the newspaper were letter to the editor -- which by of course answered, and reprints of Zionist texts as news. The newspaper is unquestionably a nationalist one in which we even find the earliest anti-Zionist articles, dating as far back as December, 1908," Dr. Khalidi said.

Dr. Maurice Chevalier, from the Sorbonne, then asked Dr. Khalidi if he was not guilty of a generalisation when he said that Arab nationalism was the motor of anti-Zionism. Wasn't there any role played by Ottoman politics?

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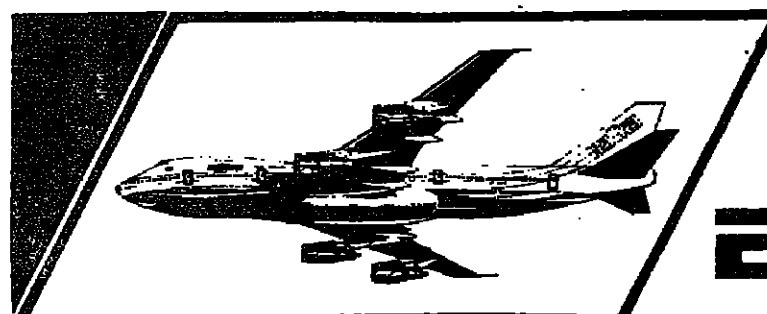
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Economic News Briefs

Britain's unemployment soars to over 1.5 m.

LONDON, April 22 (R) -- Unemployment in Britain has soared to over one-and-a-half million, the highest April total since World War II, the government announced today. The Employment Department reported 1,522,921 people were out of work -- 6.3 per cent of the work force and 44,960 more than in March.

Government officials blamed excessive pay settlements for the increase and predicted the total would continue rising to nearly two million by the end of 1980.

The jump in unemployment added to the economic problems facing Conservative Prime Minister Mrs. Margaret Thatcher. Both inflation and earnings are now over 20 per cent.

The opposition Labour Party's employment spokesman, Mr. Eric Varley, denounced today's figures as utterly appalling and demanded Mrs. Thatcher to change her economic policies.

China's germplasm could benefit U.S. farms

WASHINGTON, April 22 (AP) -- China is viewed by U.S. experts with mouth-watering anticipation as a huge potential market for American grain, cotton and other commodities. But U.S. Agriculture Department scientists say China is also a vast reservoir of new or different plant genes -- germplasm -- in the form of seeds and other material that could, in varying ways, bring radical changes to American farms.

A seven-member team of plant scientists was sent to China by USDA's Science and Education Administration and recently

came back after spending four weeks on Chinese farms and experiment stations.

E.V. Wann of USDA's vegetable laboratory in Charleston, South Carolina, listed some of the benefits the scientists say they hope to gain from the germplasm obtained in China:

-- Improved soy-beans: "Chinese germplasm could give U.S. varieties a wider nutritional quality and higher yields."

-- The hami qua or honey melon. "Perhaps the most immediate result of the China trip. The honey melon is different from any melon grown in the U.S. It is prized in China for its delicate, sweet flavour and crisp texture."

-- Foxtail millet. "There are over 3,200 collections of foxtail millet in China. Scientists hope to use the Chinese germplasm to provide better types for farmers in the U.S."

-- Sweet potatoes. "Chinese researchers have developed sweet potatoes with very high percentages of solids. If put into alcohol production in the U.S., such sweet potatoes could provide three times more alcohol per acre than corn, according to the U.S. team."

U.S. inflation rate runs at 18% p.a.

WASHINGTON, April 22 (AP) -- Consumer prices in the United States rose a steep 1.4 per cent for the third consecutive month in March, eroding the buying power of all Americans but insuring a higher "catch-up" raise for social security recipients, the government reported today.

Although gasoline and fuel oil price increases slowed somewhat last month, food and clothing prices surged and home ownership costs continued to rise sharply, the Labour Department said.

New international code governs global business

GENEVA, April 22 (R) -- More than 80 countries representing all economic areas of the world agreed today on a wide-ranging international code aimed at eliminating restrictive business practices.

The agreement followed five years of careful preparations and was welcomed as an important advance in the economic dialogue between the world's relatively privileged northern hemisphere and the poorer countries of the south, and as strengthening free competition in international trade.

Although the code will not be legally binding, it is expected to receive the official stamp of the United Nations General Assembly next autumn.

Later, the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in Geneva will set up a group to monitor implementation of the rules and principles drawn up as weapons against such restrictive practices as price cartels and mergers.

The U.N.-sponsored meeting which adopted the code brought together delegations from 87

countries of the western, communist and non-aligned worlds. The restrictive practices, seen by UNCTAD as bolstering transnational corporations at the expense of developing countries, fall into two categories.

Independently-operating enterprises are urged to avoid price-fixing cartels and any collective deals on tendering for contracts designed to keep the price high or the work evenly distributed. At the same time the code insists that they should not use a dominant market position to stifle opposition, further consolidate their economic power, or practice transfer pricing within affiliated companies.

Mr. Stuart Benson, head of the United States delegation, told reporters the document sought to complement recent free trade accords achieved in multilateral trade negotiations.

"This code shows the principle of competition in international trade," Mr. Benson said, "but it allows for a certain amount of understanding when, for instance, developing countries combine to support commodity prices for development purposes."

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LONDON STOCK MAR.

LONDON, April 22 (R) -- Prices eased in slow rise 1500 the FT index was down 5.7 at 435.4. The FT 100 index was down 1.5 at 100.0. The FT 250 index was down 1.5 at 250.0. The FT 500 index was down 1.5 at 500.0.

Government bonds fell as much as 2 1/2% at the long end. New 13 1/2 per cent treasury 2004/08 stock quoted 1/2% k. Equities generally eased between 2p and 8p though had Ultramar shedding 14p of recent gains.

Gold shares weakened with the bullion price which Canadian issues were narrowly mixed in quiet conditions. Guthrie fluctuated narrowly to close at its overnight allocation details of ordinary shares issued to finance International Trust offer. Brown Boveri Kent fell 1p. Kemsley and S. Pearson added 3p and 10p respectively. Furness Withy gained 15p on news Dolphin 1 and Helix Investments had accepted Orient Overseas 420 pence per share for their 15.7 per cent combine.



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JORDAN TIMES SPORTS ROUNDUP

Solo yachtsman nears world voyage records

LONDON, April 22 (AP)—Solo yachtsman David Scott Cowper entered the final stretch of his round the world voyage today steering for two records and a hero's welcome. The British coast-guard estimated his 40-foot yacht Ocean Bound was 145 kilometres southwest of Plymouth.

If the weather remains good, the quiet surveyor from Newcastle in northern England should step onto dry land in Plymouth tomorrow morning, having beaten such hardy, and dedicated lone sailors as Dame Naomi James, the late Sir Francis Chichester, Sir Alec Rose, Robin Knox-Johnston and Chay Blyth.

By landing tomorrow, 38-year-old Scott Cowper would shatter by 23 days the 272 day record set by Dame Naomi James in 1978. He would also knock a day off Chichester's 1967 mark of 226 days at sea.

Scott Cowper's wife Caroline said she hopes it will be his last voyage. "If he wants to go off again I think I will have to do a bit of nagging," she said as she awaited his arrival in Plymouth. "I will anchor him down for a while." She added: "David is in good spirits, but getting fed up with mashed potatoes. He is looking forward to a good meal."

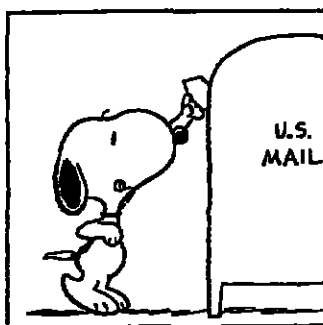
During the epic voyage, Cowper's yacht was battered by violent gales twice off the Cape Verde islands and Rio de Janeiro, and then nearly capsized as he slept during a storm.

Rodgers wins Boston's marathon again

BOSTON, April 22 (R)—American Bill Rodgers easily won the Boston marathon yesterday for the fourth time. He was clocked in 2:12.11, for the 26-mile, 385-yard race. Marco Marchetti of Italy was second in 2:13.21. Ron Tabb of the United States was third in 2:14.50.

Peanuts

HERE'S THE WORLD FAMOUS AUTHOR MAILING IN HIS LATEST NOVEL...



Andy Capp



Mutt 'n' Jeff



JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

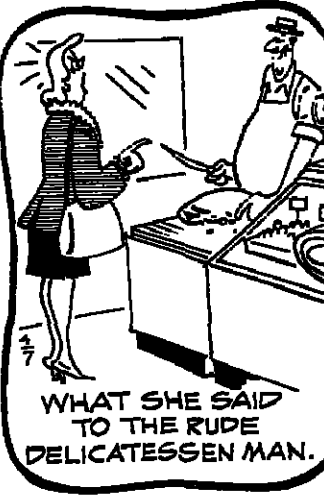
HUTOM

COTTE

DINTUC

UNGOLE

Answer: YOUR



WHAT SHE SAID TO THE RUDE DELICATESSEN MAN.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

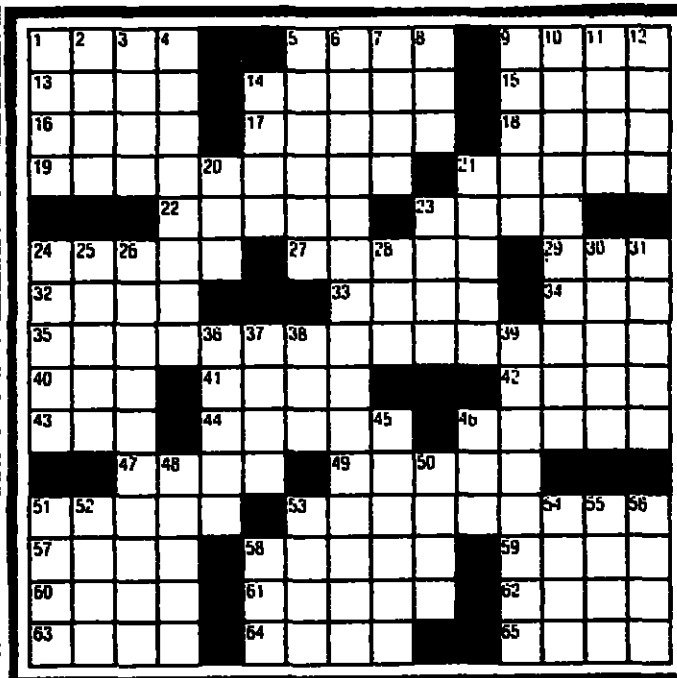
Jumbles: LYING FABLE CAVORT HOTBED

Answer: One might acquire this from a sunlamp—A "LIGHT" TAN

For advertising in the JORDAN TIMES Call 67171-2-3-4

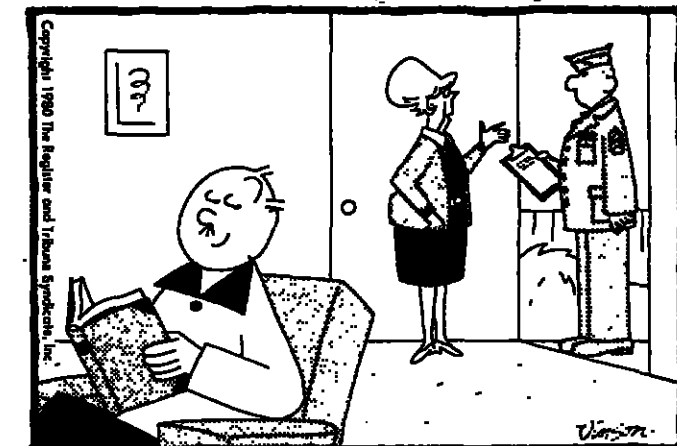
THE Daily Crossword by John H. Hales

ACROSS	24 French spa	49 Ahme or	12 Telegram
1 Overflowed	27 Mortimer	51 Mill mate-	14 Leaning
5 Har style	28 Sum: abbr.	53 Communica-	20 Tower site
9 Farm	32 Chinese	57 Source	21 Piscivorous
13 Typesetter,	33 Hadn't paid	58 Waterway	22 American
for short	34 Chinese	59 Geraint's	23 Be peevish
14 Full: Fr.	35 Wish to	60 ————	24 Character
15 Son of Leah	40 Relative	61 Setting	25 Like call
16 Heavenly	41 Windmill	62 For men	26 New things
science:	42 Part	63 insect	27 Woolly
abbr.	43 Theaurus	64 Medical	28 creature
17 — France	44 Obliterate	65 Lonely	29 crystal
18 At any time	45 Napery		30 Reserved
19 Gala for	46 Sea bird		31 Ward off
thrifty			32 Cow place
housewives			33 Stop — dime
21 Actor			34 Grace, for
Michael			35 Vagrant
22 Seed prefix			36 New Guinea
23 Eat no food			37 port
			38 Bar
			39 Waterbound
			40 plot
			41 Ah Mac —
			42 Ms Barrett
			43 Ceremonial
			44 staff
			45 Upon
			46 Clock face
			47 Advantage
			48 Time zone
			49 letters



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THE BETTER HALF By Vinson



"Who would've told you I was interested in joining the Army?"

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

CHANNEL 3

5:30 Koran
5:45 Cartoons
6:00 Children's programme
6:10 Behind the Screen
7:10 Return to Peyton Place
8:00 News in Arabic
8:30 Arabic series
9:10 Arabic programme
10:15 The Expert
11:00 News in Arabic

CHANNEL 6

6:30 French programme
7:00 News in French
7:30 News in Hebrew
8:30 Comedy
9:10 The Love Boat
10:00 News in English
10:15 The Expert

RADIO JORDAN

7:00 Sign on
7:10 Morning Show
7:30 News Bulletin
7:40 Morning Show
7:50 News Headlines
8:00 Morning Show
8:10 30 Minute Theatre
11:00 Signing off
12:00 Sign on and News Headlines
12:03 Radiotheque
13:00 News Summary
13:03 Radiotheque
14:00 News Bulletin
14:10 Music
14:30 French Music
15:00 Concert Hour
16:00 News Summary
16:03 Easy Listening
16:30 Old Favourites
17:00 David Copperfield
17:30 Radiotheque
18:00 News Summary
18:03 Play of the Week
19:00 News Bulletin
19:10 News Reports
19:30 Sign off

AMMAN AIRPORT

ARRIVALS:
7:50 Cairo (EA)
8:30 Jeddah

8:25 Agila
9:10 Larnaca (CY)
9:15 Kuwait
9:20 Muscat, Dubai
10:00 Beirut
12:05 Kuwait (KAC)
13:00 Bucharest, Larnaca (Tarom)
14:00 Jeddah (SDI)
15:25 Cairo (EA)
16:45 Cairo
17:30 Brussels, Geneva
18:10 Copenhagen, Athens
18:15 Cairo
18:15 Dubai
19:15 Kuwait
19:30 Bangkok, Abu Dhabi
19:45 Beirut (MEA)
20:20 Frankfurt, Munich, Damascus (LH)
20:30 Baghdad (IA)
21:00 London (BA)
22:25 Cairo (EA)

DEPARTURES:
7:00 Agila
8:25 Cairo (EA)
9:20 Beirut (MEA)
10:10 Athens, Amsterdam (KLM)
10:10 Larnaca (CY)
10:30 Comedy
10:30 Cairo (EA)
11:00 Rome
12:00 London
13:30 Cairo
14:00 Kuwait (KAC)
14:00 Kuwait
14:15 Larnaca, Bucharest (Tarom)
15:00 Jeddah (SDI)
16:25 Cairo (EA)
17:30 Beirut
19:45 Tehran
19:15 Bahrain, Doha
20:03 Radiotheque
21:00 Jeddah
21:15 Baghdad
21:25 Doha
22:00 Baghdad (IA)
23:05 Cairo (EA)

EMERGENCIES

DOCTORS:
Amman: Amman Muz Al Haj (71020/75888)
Zakaria Shamsak (37935)
Irbid: Fakhri Haddad (2460)
Zarqa: Mahmoud Al Jamal (82742)
PHARMACIES:
Amman: Salim (36730)

Al Jamil (37291)
Al Haditha
Al Taj (71050)
Irbid
Khanza
Zarqa: Al Jayousi

TAXIS:
Amman (23230)
Khalid (23715)
Al Shalid (21091)
Ramin (25995)

BBC RADIO

GMT
06:00 Newstalk
06:30 Sounds that Sold a Million
06:45 Financial News: Reflections
06:50 News, 24 Hours
06:55 Nature Notebook
05:45 The World Today
06:00 Newstalk
06:30 Jazz for the Asking
07:00 News, 24 Hours
07:30 Masters of Early Music
08:00 News: Reflections
09:00 News: British Press Review
09:15 The World Today
09:30 Financial News: Look Ahead
09:45 Tony Martin Request Show
10:15 Graham Greene Short Stories
10:30 John Peel
11:00 News: News about Britain
11:05 Take One
11:30 Farming World
12:00 Radio Newnet
12:15 Thirty Minute Theatre
12:45 Sports Roundup
13:00 News, 24 hours
13:30 The Chemistry of Violence
14:15 Report on Religion
14:30 Beryl Grey's World of Ballet
15:00 Radio Newnet
15:15 Outlook
16:00 News: Commentary
16:15 Land and People
16:45 The World Today
17:00 News: Book Choice
17:15 The Art of Alfred Brendel
17:30 Sports Round Up
18:15 Radio Newnet
18:30 Top Twenty
19:00 Outlook
19:30 Stock Market Report
19:45 Report on Religion
20:00 News, 24 Hours
20:30 Time Remembered
21:00 Network U.K.
21:15 International Soccer Special

22:00 News: The World Today
22:25 Book Choice: Financial News
22:45 Reflections
22:45 Sports Round-up
23:00 News: Commentary

VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT
03:30 The Breakfast Show
04:30 News, pop music, features, listener's questions.
18:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analysis.
17:30 Dateline
18:00 Special English: news, feature "Space and Man"
18:30 Now Music USA
19:00 News Roundup: reports, opinion, analysis.
19:30 VOA Magazine: Americana, science, culture, letters.
20:00 Special English: news
20:15 Music USA (Jazz)
21:00 VOA World Report
22:00 News, Correspondents' reports, background features, media commentaries, analysis.

CULTURAL CENTRES (Amman)

American Centre 41520
British Council 36174
French Cultural Centre 37809
German Cultural Centre 49990
Soviet Cultural Centre 4200
Spanish Cultural Centre 24009
Haya Am Centre 67181
Hayan Youth City 41793
Y.W.C.A. 64281
Amman Municipal Library 36111
University of Jordan Library 6511
Cinema Museum 36191
Folklore Museum 36191

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS (Amman)

Ambulance (government) 75111
Civil defence rescue 24914
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) 36812
Municipal water service (emergency) 37113

Police headquarters 39141
Najdah rotary patrol rescue police, (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency 21111, 37777
Airport information (ALIA) 55205
Jordan Television 73111
Radio, English section 74124
Fireheadquarters 19
Fire headquarters 22900

CULTURAL CENTRES (Damascus)

Al Hama Theatre 326-448
Al Sa'ib Art Gallery 238-527
American Centre 462-362
Arab Cultural Centre 333-727
Bulgarian Cultural Centre 557-900
British Cultural Centre 333-264

German Democratic Republic Cultural Centre 333-432
French Cultural Centre 330-444
Kabkab Theatre 223-916
National Museum 114-454
Soviet Cultural Centre 225-400
Spanish Cultural Centre 334-603
Syrian Institute 333-797

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS (Damascus)

Ambulance (government) 90
Chamber of Commerce 115-339
Electric Power Co. (repair) 233-807
Fire headquarters 91
Information 65-77
Municipal water service 113-580

OUT & ABOUT

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As student boycott spreads South Africa threatens to close mixed-race schools

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, April 22 (Agencies) — The government threatened to close mixed-race schools today as a school boycott spread to all four of the country's provinces.

In Cape Town, police fired teargas to break up a march by about 8,000 pupils. It was the first such police action since the boycott began last week to focus attention on demands by coloured (mixed-race) students for educational opportunities equal to those given the ruling white minority.

"It is an explosive situation which could lead to a second Soweto," said a school official quoted by an Afrikaans-language newspaper, referring to the 1976 nationwide disturbances that began with school riots in the black ghetto of Soweto. Several hundred persons died.

13 Liberian officials publicly executed

MONROVIA, April 22 (Agencies) — Thirteen top officials of the ousted Liberian government were executed in Monrovia today Radio Elwa reported.

The Liberian missionary station, said that those executed included former foreign minister Cecil Dennis, Frank Tolbert, elder brother of the assassinated president, William Tolbert, and justice minister Joseph Chesson.

Radio Elwa said the 13 were executed by firing squad after they were found guilty of high treason, rampant corruption, misuse of public office and violation of civil and human rights.

Ninety-two ministers and former officials are on trial for

Australia takes steps to reduce exports to Iran

CANBERRA, April 22 (R) — Australia announced today it was withdrawing all government support for exports to Iran of non-food items such as wool, steel, and machinery.

Foreign Minister Andrew Peacock told parliament he was ending a government-funded insurance scheme for exports to Iran as well as incentive payments made to exporters of goods to Iran.

Government officials said they expected the measures would result in non-food trade with Iran drying up. Non-food exports amounted to \$17.6 million in the first seven months of this financial year, government sources said.

Mr. Peacock also announced a ban on further sales of shooting range target equipment to Iran, the only military equipment currently exported to Tehran.

But he stopped short of limiting trade in food products, which make up the bulk of the exports to Iran. Sales of meat and wheat amounted to \$82 million in the seven months to January.

Mr. Peacock told parliament that to assume American forbearance over the hostages was unlimited or to equate it with indifference or weakness would be a grave mistake.

"A great democracy cannot be expected to wait indefinitely while revolutionary factions resolve their differences — with the lives of its citizens being used as pawns," he said.

Attempting to humiliate and test the limits of the patience of a great power was a dangerous game, he added.

Opposition Labour Party Leader Bill Hayden criticised the measures as an inadequate and limp reaction in a dangerous situation.

U.S. develops programme to bolster embassies' security

WASHINGTON, April 22 (AP) — The U.S. State Department has developed a \$41.1 million programme for strengthening U.S. embassies against mob attack and protecting their classified files with computers.

The programme will concentrate on about 15 embassies in the Middle East and Central America, where the department feels the possibility for mob violence exists, said Mr. Karl Ackerman, a deputy assistant secretary of state for security. Three American embassies have been seized by mobs in the past seven months, in Iran, Pakistan and Libya.

If Congress provides the money, Mr. Ackerman said yesterday, the department will try to strengthen the walls around the selected embassies. In some cases, they might be fortified with non-lethal electric voltage. It will also strengthen doors and windows in embassy buildings in an effort to keep intruders out, and construct internal barriers to try to stop mobs if they breach the outer security devices.

Each American embassy abroad already has a vault room, such as the one in which the staff of the embassy in Pakistan held out for several hours, Mr. Ackerman said those which do not have escape hatches will be getting them as well.

Mr. Ackerman said the department also plans to begin putting sensitive files into computer storage, rather than storing them on paper. In the event of an emergency, it would be easier and quicker to destroy them. Computerised files "are the wave of the future anyway," he said.

Mr. Ackerman said the department does not think that an embassy can hold out indefinitely against a mob if the host government declines to protect it. The programme's goal is to enable embassies to hold out long enough to destroy files and give the host government time to send help.

"As the responsible minister, I make an urgent appeal to parents and teachers to see that discipline is restored and that pupils resume their studies. If they do not restore order by the end of this week, urgent consideration will have to be given to the closing of schools..." said Coloured Relations Minister Marais Steyn.

Mr. Steyn, who repeatedly has blamed the boycott on outside agitators, said it had grown to include more than 20,000 pupils. Press reports said the total was in excess of 100,000 and included students from at least two Indian schools.

More than half of the boycotters lived in the Cape Town and Cape peninsula and western Cape areas, home to the majority of the 2.4 million South Africans of coloured, or black and Dutch descent.

The government spends more than four times as much per pupil on white students as on coloureds. The school boycott comes during a national debate over the status of coloureds. Although the government has indicated it intends to grant them some political power, details have been vague and slow in coming, and racial separation continues.

Some National Party officials hope the coloureds will side with the four million whites in any future settlement on the issue of majority rule in a country with 19 million blacks.

The protest began last week when a student meeting in Cape Town ordered a week-long boycott, voicing its main complaints the disparity in money spent on the education of different race groups, an acute shortage of teachers and textbooks and unfair dismissal of teachers.

The meeting condemned the education system as preparing the coloureds to become a "cheap labour force for capitalism."

A large crowd of soldiers and civilians gathered in the Barclay military training centre in downtown Monrovia to watch the executions.

The radio gave the names of those executed as former commerce minister John Sherman, former speaker of the house of representatives, Richard Henry, former budget director Frank Stewart, former chief justice James Peer, the treasurer of the True Whig party, Clarence Parker, and the representative for Nimba county, Charles King.

Officials of the new military regime said the new chief of state personally witnessed the executions. At a news conference shortly before the announcement of the death sentences, Sergeant Doe did not refer to the sentences. He announced the military regime intended to return Liberia to civilian rule and call general elections "as soon as things have calmed down."

Amnesty: 14 imprisoned in Ethiopia 'disappeared'

LONDON, April 22 (AP) — Amnesty International claimed today that 14 prominent church and political figures have "disappeared" while imprisoned in Marxist-ruled Ethiopia and may be dead.

Ethiopian prison authorities are refusing food normally brought in for the inmates which in the past has meant that the prisoners had been killed, according to the London-based organisation which campaigns for human rights around the world.

"We have received no satisfactory reply from the Ethiopian authorities about the missing prisoners," an Amnesty spokesman said. "We have now decided to publish their names in the hope that international publicity may protect them, if they are still alive."

Representatives of Ethiopia's provisional military government have said the 14 were transferred from the capital, Addis Ababa, to other prisons, but have refused to say where, Amnesty said.

The organisation noted that the

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Japan adds finishing touches to \$1bn deal to boost oil supplies from Mexico

TOKYO, April 22 (R) — Japan is adding the finishing touches to a \$1 billion-plus deal to secure increased oil supplies from Mexico, an issue that assumed new urgency today in the aftermath of Iran's cutoff of oil supplies to Japan in a politically-tinged price dispute.

Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira, who is to visit Mexico in early May, is expected to pledge substantial Japanese cooperation for ambitious Mexican plans to become a major steel producing nation. In return, he is hoping for access to additional oil supplies.

Informed sources said Mr. Ohira is willing to offer \$1 billion to finance Japanese technical cooperation on Mexican steel projects and about \$140 million in low-interest credits.

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Protests disrupt India's Assam state

NEW DELHI, India, April 22 (AP) — Mass demonstrations led by students in the north-eastern state of Assam again paralysed government offices and banks today, the United News of India (UNI) reported.

UNI quoted officials as saying that hundreds were arrested for demonstrating peacefully against the presence of alleged aliens from Bangladesh in the state. Buses went off the roads in support of the agitators' demands and student leaders said the demonstrations would continue daily until April 26.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi called a meeting in New Delhi today of top officials from north-eastern states surrounding Assam. They are scheduled to discuss the issue of alleged aliens in the region.

The Assamese are protesting against Muslim settlers from Bangladesh in the tea and oil pro-

ducing state. They fear that if the alleged illegal immigrants are not deported, they could eventually overwhelm the largely Hindu Assamese economically and culturally.

Oil deliveries from the region, India's main oil producing area, were still disrupted because oil workers have stayed away from work.

They were protesting tough government measures adopted last weekend under which thousands of persons were arrested, including leaders of the powerful six-month-old movement. Most persons were detained briefly but the leaders are still imprisoned.

More than 150 persons were injured yesterday, 27 of them seriously, when police fired tear gas and clubbed demonstrators in a vain attempt to clear roads in Gauhati, 500 kilometres north-east of Calcutta. The wounded included 50 women.

Chad civil strife enters 2nd month

PARIS, April 22 (AP) — The latest eruption of civil strife that has rent the central African nation of Chad entered its second month today much as it began, with the two main antagonists fighting to a standstill in the capital of N'Djamena.

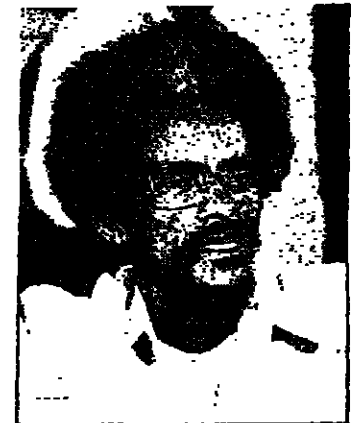
In the struggle for the capital between President Goukouni Oueddei and Defence Minister Hissene Habre, only minor changes have been made in the line that divides the devastated city.

The president continues to hold the northern, administrative part of the city and Mr. Habre is firmly entrenched in the southern section. Small gains are made from day to day by one side or the other, only to be quickly lost in a counter-attack.

Hopes for a ceasefire generated more than two weeks ago by the

mediation effort of General Gnassingbe Eyadema, president of Togo, have faded.

Reports reaching Paris from Chad, one of the world's ten poorest nations, say the special commission created during Mr.



President Goukouni

Eyadema's visit has made no headway and the latest efforts are mainly aimed at setting up another meeting between the president and the defence minister.

A relative lull was reported in the fighting yesterday after heavy fighting on Sunday, according to the French news agency AFP. Some sources said more than 100 were wounded during three hours of mortar, artillery and machine-gun fire.

No official casualty count is available, but observers estimate that nearly 1,500 have died and 4,000 have been wounded since the fighting began March 22.

Of an original population of 110,000-120,000 in N'Djamena, only about 40,000 remain, the rest having fled across the Chari River to neighbouring Cameroon or into the Chadian bush, AFP reported.

Chad's population of about four million is roughly divided into two million Muslims who live largely in the arid northern part of the country and two million Christians or Animists who occupy the southern region.

Mr. Goukouni accuses Mr. Habre of sabotaging the agreement last year creating a government of national union composed of all 11 military and political factions in the country, both Muslim and Christian. Mr. Habre claims Mr. Goukouni and his allies are pawns of Libyan leader Col. Muammar Qadhafi and says he is the only real nationalist in Chad.

The Christian forces have allied themselves with Mr. Goukouni against the man that drove the Christians from power last year after having controlled the central government since independence from France in 1960.

Egyptologists plan new effort to protect sph

CAIRO, April 22 (R) — Egyptologists plan to fill the 4,500-year-old sphinx of Giza with glue as part of a 3.5 million Egyptian pounds (LE) campaign to save Egypt's Pharaonic and Islamic monuments from erosion by the elements.

The director of antiquities for the Cairo area, Mr. Nassef Hassan, said workers would pour the glue down two deep wells in the sphinx's back and leave it to seep through the porous limestone of the body.

Like many other Egyptian monuments the sphinx, symbol of mystery, was insulated from sun, wind and rain for thousands of years by sand blown in from the desert.

But since archaeologists cleared away the sand in the 1930s, the sphinx, a monolithic statue of a

crouching lion with the head of the Pharaoh Kharfra, has been slowly deteriorating.

Occasional showers of rain dissolve the calcium carbonate in the limestone. When the sun comes out, the carbonate crystallises on the surface, reducing the outer layer of stone to a fragile powder which the wind blows away.

The Aswan high dam, completed in 1970, added a new complication when it raised the water-table all over the country. In the case of the sphinx the ground water is now within three metres of the statue's base.

The director of the antiquities organisation, Mr. Shahata Adam, has officially denied Egyptian newspaper reports that ground water is a serious danger, but studies are still at an early stage. Mr. Hassan said attempts to

protect the sphinx in the early 1970s only aggravated the problem. Egyptologists poured glue over the most vulnerable parts, the chest and neck, in the hope that it would penetrate to the core.

But the glue sank in only two centimetres, forming a hard shell which then broke off from the sphinx's body.

The elements have also attacked the flanks of the statue around the base, but Mr. Hassan said a girdle of stone blocks now being put in place would soon ward off the attack.

Work on the half-completed girdle would continue next month when a new allocation of LE 150,000 comes through, Mr. Hassan said.

The pyramids, which stand on a plateau just above the sphinx, are too massive to be affected by the

weather, but fragile wall and relief are easy victims.

A grant of LE 200,000 campaign money will fund the sphinx's restoration.

The 3,500-year-old Bahari temple in upper Egypt LE45,000 and the National Educational and Cultural Org (UNESCO) is sending experts to report on Islamic monuments.

Cairo city council I evicted some of the squatters who occupied the tombs and Koran school Cairo, the world's centred collection of buildings.

Kampuchea today: An eyewitness report

EDITOR'S NOTE: AP correspondent Denis Gray visited Kampuchea from March 21 to April 12, touring ten of its 18 provinces, Phnom Penh and the major provincial capitals. He was one of the first American journalists admitted for an extended tour since the fall of the Pol Pot regime.

By Denis Gray

PHNOM PENH — Kampuchean, great believers in magic, soothsayers and the stars, say that a long-standing Buddhist prophecy promises that a young king imbued with religion will one day liberate them from "the men who came from the East."

The easterners are clearly the Vietnamese who now dominate this shattered land. The young king has not come, and remains the pathetic hope of a people being steered towards a future they have no power to change.

The prophecy has gained such wide currency in Kampuchea that it has reportedly been discussed by communist cadre at political education courses. The cadre have their own interpretation: the king represents the triumph of revolution, the end of all cycles of political change in Kampuchea, the "irreversible" march towards a socialist, pro-Vietnamese, pro-Soviet society.

While most non-communist countries still talk about coalition governments, the return of one-time leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk and neutralist, internationally sponsored solutions in

Kampuchea, the march continues, however haltingly, to the Vietnamese tune.

Vietnamese sources in Phnom Penh say that this year, probably in mid-summer, Kampuchea will have a provisional constitution, general elections for a government and major policy statements on such issues as land reform and agricultural organisation. A Kampuchean Communist Party, with solidly pro-Hanoi communists at the helm, may also be unveiled.

Building the party and the communist state has not been easy. Much of the country's educated class was eliminated during the 1975-79 regime of Premier Pol Pot, while many of the survivors have either fled or do not appear eager to embrace the communist way.

Up to 500,000 Kampuchean — roughly ten per cent of the population — have sought refuge along the Thai-Kampuchean border, and the exodus continues although at a reduced pace.

The government admits that it still cannot regulate many aspects of society, and a kind of chaotic honeymoon has ensued.

Petty capitalism is rife, fuelled by wide-open cross-border trading with Thailand and Vietnam.

Socialism has gained only a toehold among the farmers, and there are many in the government, even at the higher levels, with no revolutionary background. Four different currencies circulate simultaneously.

It appears to be an uneasy hon-

eymoon.

Kampuchean here talk of friends being arrested for "subversive activities" and never seen again. Traditionally friendly and hospitable to outsiders, Kampuchean have been told by the regime to avoid contact with foreigners. A rigid, political education begins at the primary school level.

"People thought there would be a change of direction after the fall of Pol Pot but instead there was only a change of drivers," is a phrase currently making the rounds.

Bloody legacy

Unquestionably the single most overwhelming fact in today's Kampuchea — overshadowing anxiety about communism, fear of long-term Vietnamese domination and even the daily struggle for rice — is the bloody legacy of Pol Pot.

Talk of coalition governments and even the immediate withdrawal of Vietnamese troops which are uniformly resented elicits shudders of fear. Pol Pot is still in the jungles leading a guerrilla army and, as incredible as it seems to most Kampuchean, is still diplomatically recognised by most of the world.

A visitor hears no one in Kampuchea who believes that Pol Pot would change his homicidal policies if he regained power through a coalition arrangement. Many fear he would return if the Vietnamese withdrew.

If there is any unity in Kam-

puchea today it is the unity of suffering: virtually every Kampuchean has lost friends or family members through Pol Pot's savagery; virtually every Kampuchean has toiled like a slave; virtually every survivor has tasted the collective agony of seeing a culture demolished.

The Kampuchean countryside, already in shambles after the 1970-75 war, is a wasteland after Pol Pot's reign. Hardly a single structure remains intact along the 300-kilometres length of highway between Phnom Penh and Battambang.

Entire villages have vanished, some replaced by Pol Pot's communes of crude but marshalled military rows. Buddhist temples which once formed the centre of village life have been gutted, vandalised or razed. Battered archways by the roadside lead to nothing; staircases end in space.

In almost every corner of the country there is a Pol Pot execution site, a killing ground strewn with skulls, tatters of clothing and human bones protruding like ghostly shrubbery from the earth or disgorged from wells when the waters rise.

Impressive strides

Bled dry, starting from "below zero," Kampuchea has nevertheless made some impressive strides forward since a Vietnamese invasion sent Pol Pot's mob fleeing into the forests in January 1979.

There are dedicated, often apolitical Kampuchean national-

World New Briefs

TEHRAN, April 22 (R) — Black U.S. comedian and activist Dick Gregory said today he was fasting in Tehran in that the U.S.-Iranian embassy hostages crisis could be solved by prayer. He told a press conference he had not taken a liquid since he arrived two days ago and planned to keep fast as long as his strength lasted. He would then return to the States. He said he had no specific plan to try to win the release of hostages, held by radical Muslim students since Nov. 4, Mr. Gregory called for a U.S. apology for its past Iran demands by Iranian President Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr, hope that my government would find the integrity to be Iranian people that we are sorry for what has gone on here we were part of," he said.

SAINT-JEAN-DE-LOSNE, France, April 22 (AP) — A fire swept through an old people's home in central France late today, killing 21 persons, police said today. The dead were 14 women. A further 17 inmates were suffering from smoke inhalation. Only three inmates of the modern building escaped the late night fire, one of four set in the complex of buildings adjoining chapel in this town near Dijon. Police found clear the fire had been set deliberately, but announced no leads to the arsonist. There was speculation it may have been a mentally disturbed inmate, though authorities said none was to be disturbed. The home housed 125 persons in a gym building and the three-year-old wing where all the deaths occurred.

DACCA, April 21 (R) — The death toll from cyclones in Bangladesh at the weekend rose to 11 yesterday, with a people reported missing and thousands made homeless, BSS news agency reported. Six bodies were recovered from a motor launch on the river Padma in the northern district, the worst-hit region in the storms. The launch was 300 passengers and about 200 are still unaccounted for. The Dacca weather office said further storms were expected.

WASHINGTON, April 22 (AP) — The United States on Earth Day today, the tenth anniversary of America's environmental awakening. Organisers hoped that by day's end more than a million people would participate in activities to recognise the last decade and to spur lagging interest in the environment when energy and the economy may have eclipsed ecology public's priority list. Environmentalists this year avoided rallies that marked the first Earth Day, when an estimated 2 million people demonstrated their concern about air and water. Instead of protest rallies, small seminars are being held ranging from acid rain to toxic chemicals. In Washington, mental exhibits include a two-story composting toilet. In volunteers have been collecting trash for a week at kilometres of highway. In New York, several blocks of American were being closed off for an environmentalist rally expected to attract 250,000 persons. All the events are fighting what environmentalists fear is a growing move expanded energy production and jobs priority over clean water.

ATHENS, April 22 (AP) — A multi-purpose cooperation was signed between the United States and Greece today, economic, scientific, educational and cultural fields. The agreement, the first of its kind to be signed between the two countries, is widening the possibilities for mutually advantageous cooperation between them. The agreement provides for the setting up of U.S.-Greek joint working groups which will meet at least once a year. U.S. embassy sources here said that it is believed the agreement, which is effective immediately, remains in force years subject to the desire of either country to terminate it.

weather, but fragile wall and relief are easy victims. A grant of LE 200,000 campaign money will fund the sphinx's restoration. The 3,500-year-old Bahari temple in upper Egypt LE45,000 and the National Educational and Cultural Org (UNESCO) is sending experts to report on Islamic monuments. Cairo city council I evicted some of the squatters who occupied the tombs and Koran school Cairo, the world's centred collection of buildings.

in Angola and Ethiopia "solidarity" with the Friendship delegations Kampuchean regu friendly socialist ruling neighbouring L, recently received a group puchean doctors urged at home.

Some Western believe that this politics also contributed to handing of international for the rural pop

Aid officials say most the rural areas, already by last year's famine, r fully inadequate rice d and now face seven mo food stocks. Interna agencies are attemptin rice seeds and estimat deficit through 1980 gering 300,000 tons.

The educated woude names will ever leav disillusioned with ti States and the West. I the so-called anti-guerrillas, the Fre operating along t Kampuchean border a gangsters or simply Prince Sihanouk has credited in the eyes o

One Western obs believes Kampuchea mant volcano" that once Kampuchean forced to become t

But another says, "I have already lost so families that they de lose the rest in anothe is little energy left for

There are dedicated, often apolitical Kampuchean national-

Phnom Penh, the seat of government now populated by 250,000 to 500,000, is well on its way to recovery.

The government's highest priorities appear to be political ones, both domestically and internationally. The country has a minuscule pool of talent but there is talk about opening up embassies

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